The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,238.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Rs. 10	Per Annum	Rs.	60
5	Half-yearly		31
2 8	Quarterly		16
1	Monthly		6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs.	67
6	Half-yearly		36
3 4	Quarterly		20
1 2	Monthly		7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	„ 1 8
Third do.	„ 1 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 12 As.

But no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable or at contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Lost or Found, &c., &c.

Rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied by them, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Page—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,851 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accomodation for 40 First-class Passengers and a second-class.

She will leave with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on Thursday, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving by the mail steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,231 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875.

BOMBAY		Leaves Madras	July 1875.
July 1875.	8	„ Nasulipatam	24
„	10	„ Coconada	25
„	12	„ Vizagapatam	27
„	16	„ Bimlipatam	28
„	17	„ Gopalpore	29
„	20	„ False Point	29
„	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Passengers and Cargo can be booked by the Steamers to Ports or from intermediate ports for transhipment at the Messageries Maritime Company's steamers, which leave

Singapore for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Padang and Malacca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Steamers leaving Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from the Ports on the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEB, and BARREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

"INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., 9 P.M.

BOMBAY.	July 1875.	Leaves BUSHEB	July 1875.
Saturday	10	„ Mahomerah	26
Tuesday	13	„ Fao	26
Friday	16	„ Bushire	28
Monday	19	„ Bahargun	29
Thursday	22	„ Linga	August. 1
Sunday	25	„ Bunder Abbas	3
Wednesday	28	„ Muscat	5
Saturday	31	„ Kurrachee	10
August.	7	Arrives BOMBAY	13

Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEB, and BARREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

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Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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Sunday	25	„ Bunder Abbar	3
Wednesday	28	„ Muscat	5
Saturday	31	„ Kurrachee	10
August.	7	Arrives BOMBAY	13

Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

Bombay and Suez on the 25th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Rates of all Transit Ports through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
£39	£25	£4	
36	23	4	
33	24	4	
30	24	4	
30	24	4	
30	24	4	
30	36	4	Without food.
52	36	4-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above half price.

FIRST STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY are

Expected on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875,
To sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
To sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
To sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

Agents of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The days of departure will be fixed and published a day previous to sailing.

For all other information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
General Peninsular Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Bummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ABOUT 12TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 12th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior Passage and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on here outward voyage and has been known to make a quicker passage home.

She is fitted by the powerful Steamers

The Tons, 500 H.P., nominal, about middle August.
Tons, 3,379 Tons, 469 H.P. nominal, about middle
and other Steamers at regular intervals.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Rs.	500	Rs. 300
„	350	„ 200

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Crests, Monograms, Envelopes, &c., executed to order, at a short notice.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.	
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3426	500	16th	Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3426	601	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (3000 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain F. S. Toker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Saloon Passengers and Cargo for Ports and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the collector's receipt for which is not produced at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYDS, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metal, will stand any Heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. load Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January, 1870.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in *Building* 6th March, 1875. For circulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co., Bombay

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sediment of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling oppressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two obtains me ease."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torrid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. His obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the nervous centres. It is the best antidote to the effects of opium, Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous goodness and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell, communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 19, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturers.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

Desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except Slate, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Iron Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held at the Club House on MONDAY, 5th instant, at 5 P.M. and NOT on 11th instant as previously advertised.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 2nd July 1875.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Station.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 3RD JULY, 1875.

SECOND FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME AND NEW SCENES.

YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE!

"TEMPTATION."

"THE HAUNTED MISER."

AND BY SPECIAL DESIRE

THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

ON MONDAY, THE 5TH JULY 1875.

Mr. & Mrs. D'ARCY READ will give an ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND. Full particulars in Monday's advertisements.

MR. FERDINAND FISCHER and MR. JACOB BRAGK have each been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1875.

NOTICE.—MR. W. F. PURVIS and MR. H. BROOKS have CEASED to SIGN per procuration for us from THIS DATE.

ANDERSON & Co.

Wadwan, 1st July 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THERE WILL BE A PITCH UP GAME OF CRICKET THIS AFTERNOON on the ground of the BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

Play to commence at 2-30 sharp.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified with reference to the advertisement of the 8th June 1874, that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,000 HORSES, suitable for army purposes, during the year 1875-76.

Calcutta.	Bareilly.	The purchases will be made
Allahabad.	Umballa.	by Remount Agents or Com-
Cawnpore.	Lahore.	mittees as in previous years
Lucknow.	Moultan.	at the stations named in the
Agra	Seaikote.	margin.
Meerut.	Kurrul Pindee.	The purchases will, except
Meerut.	Peshawur.	under any special circum-
		stance, be made only be ween
		the 1st October and 1st April.

The requirements of 1876-77 will be 800 horses more or less.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, and they must be within the prescribed age—four to seven years.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Simla, 21st June 1875.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OR ENGINED TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS,

Also Gunboats, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles per hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draught's ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for, Prices from £300 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TAILORS and OUTFITTERS.—A First-class and practical CUTTER from London and Paris is open to an engagement. Address "A.C.," care of Printer.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, ditto, plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, ditto, jewelled in 8 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watch Keyless Fittings, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES,

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 80 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wenger" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists on behalf of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than £5 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 30 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious *Osborne's Sherry*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM AVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN INDIA.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL CRASKE (by mutual consent) in our Firm in BOMBAY, KHAMGAON and OOMRAWUTEE on May 14th 1875.

BOOTH & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1875.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

MRS. BARNES, daughter of Mrs. Laurence, and trained by her as NURSE, has lately returned from England, where, after attending Queen Charlotte's Hospital, she obtained a DIPLOMA as MIDWIFE, is now OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS in Bombay and Up-country. Address, Ice House, Byculla.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

NOTICE.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING 1875.

16th, 18th, and 20th November at NUSSEERABAD.

23rd November (STEEPLE CHASE DAY) at AJMIR.

Full particulars shortly.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the Undersigned under the Style of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., Iron Founders, &c., at the Bombay Foundry and Iron Works, was by MUTUAL CONSENT of the Undersigned, DISSOLVED on the 7th day of April last, the same business being thenceforward carried on by MANECKBAI, Widow and Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee alone on her own account and for her own benefit. ALL DEBTS due to and owing by the said Partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Manecksai.—Dated this 29th day of June 1875.

DOSABHOY CAWASJEE SHROFF,
Surviving Executor of Cawasjee Hormusjee Shroff, deceased.

The O mark of BAI MANECKBAI,
Widow & Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Engineer, deceased.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR FIREWOOD, RAFTERS AND BAMBOOS.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after this date, the CHARGE for the carriage, by this Railway, of FIREWOOD, RAFTERS, and BAMBOOS, will be reduced from Rs. per ton to Rs. per ton.

Underground Ice, and no Drawback Discount, or Rebate will be allowed.

The Loading and Unloading Services are not performed by the Company, and the Company do not undertake to collect or deliver Firewood, Rafters or Bamboos.

The Rates per Maund between any two Stations, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1875.

JUST OPENED FOR USE.

A NEW and the only PUBLIC AMERICAN BOWLING ALLY in BOMBAY is now opened at the ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON. The Undersigned is desirous for the patronage of those Gentlemen who are fond of such like amusement.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

BADHAM AND CO.'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

NETT CASH PRICES.

BLACK SILK HATS, Rs. 5 each.

DRAB DRESS HATS, Rs. 5 each.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Rs. 2 each.

LADIES' HEATHER COTTON RIBBED HOSE, Rs. 18 per dozen.

LADIES' HEATHER MERINO for the rains, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' LESLIE THREAD HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER MERINO SOCKS, from Rs. 6 8 per half dozen.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON ½ HOSE, from Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' STRIPED MERINO ½ HOSE, from Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS & SLEEVES, from Rs. 12-8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' KNOTSCARFS, Rs. 1-8 each; Rs. 8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' PIN SCARFS, Rs. 1 each; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' MADE-UP BOWS, Re. 1 each; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' BRACES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair.

GENTS' COLOURED KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SOILED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

GENTS' REVERSIBLE WRIST BANDS, Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and Washed, ready immediate use, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

TRAVELLING RUGS—A LARGE STOCK CLEARING AT ENGLISH PRICES.

CARPET BAGS, Rs. 3 each.

ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

FACE TOWELS (Honey Comb), Rs. 8 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS ALL SIZES, BROWN AND WHITE.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS made to measure, from Rs. 29.

FINE TWILLED BLUE SERGE SUITS (Wool Dyed), Rs. 27.

TWEED SUITS, all Shades, (Suits), Rs. 27.

SERGES IN ALL SHADES, (Suits), Rs. 27.

GENTS' GOLD FRONT STUDS, Rs. 14-8 Set.

GENTS' GOLD SOLITARES, Rs. 13 Set.

BADHAM AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for portraits and landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS and Paper, and Bonded Papers.
BRIST

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND JULY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, sales 12,000 bales; prices on the spot as quoted by Reuter showing a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Oomra and 1/8d per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Dharwar and Good Fair Hingunghaut.

This morning's market opened quiet: probable sales 8,000 bales, imports 8,000.

Yesterday's message from New York quoted Mid-Uplands ¼ cent. and futures 1/16 higher. The day's receipts at the ports were *nil* against 900; and the Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year.

In Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals the only change is a reduction of £1 per ton in Copper Brasiers. The various items of General Produce yesterday were unaltered. Rupee Paper was unchanged.

No change was made in the Bank of England rate of discount yesterday, but looking to the position, it is evident that only the want of confidence owing to the late failures has prevented it. The Bank return, although showing an increase of 4¼ millions in the Discounts, as against £812,500 in the Reserve and £1,562,500 in Bullion, is by no means unfavourable, the increased Discounts being doubtless attributable mainly to the usual demand for accommodation at the end of the quarter and partly to the natural disposition in times like the present, amongst private Bankers and others to keep a large available cash balance with the Bank. The proportion of the Reserve to liabilities has declined from 43 to 39 per cent, but on the other hand we have the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills quoted to us at 3½ against 3¾ per cent. a week ago, whilst Consols this morning are at 94¼, an advance of ⅝ since yesterday. A further payment of £70,000 has gone into the Bank since the return and there can be little doubt that, although no reduction has actually been made in the rate of discount, the feeling outside has been in no way depressed thereby.

IF STERLING EXCHANGE to-day increased weakness has again been manifested and rates are quite 1/32d. per rupee lower. If anything there has been rather more demand for Bank Bills, while the amount of private paper offering is smaller than ever. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 9½. per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. „
Credits	3 do	1s. 10d. „
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 10 1/32d. „

On Calcutta, there is no change; and GOVERNMENT PAPER, although steady is unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET continues very dull and any alterations in values are in favor of buyers. Bank of Bombay Shares are ½ per cent. lower, and Spinning and Weaving Scrip is again Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower all round.

COTTON is unaltered in every way. There are no buyers for export, and dealers nominally maintain previous quotations. The receipts yesterday were 1,102 bales, making 6,783 bales for the week. [illegible] last September last is now 1,320,458 against 1,297,296 bales, showing an excess so far this season of 23,162 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer are nominally a shade firmer, £2-2-6 being now asked by the only steamer on the berth. By sail rates are nominally £2 per ton, but there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS have been steady, but as usual on Mail day, there has been next to no business.

THE following passengers:—Apoth. Gallegher, two native first class & fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. GUY MANNERING 2,114 tons, Captain C. Maun, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo & the following passengers:—Dr. & Mrs. Crane & infant, Mrs. Brereton, two children & ayah, Mr. G. D. C. Ellis, Mr. W. Adams Mr. & Mrs Burnand & child, & Mr. & Mrs. Thomas.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	India(s)	Henderson	Suez, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Caradoc (s)	Burwise	Liverpool.
	Guy Mannering (s)	Mann	Liverpool.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Southampton.

The ship Gutzcan, Corkhill, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance, yesterday:—

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Barque Moosaffer to Moulmain.
Barque Libraton, to Colombo and Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
27 Almora (s) ..... Dickenson ...Bombay, June 4.
Malacca (s) ..... Guy ..... Bombay, June 12

DEPARTURES.

June.
27 Arabia (s) ....
Sir. J. Lawrence (s). ....
Scotia (s) ....

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

G. C. Stevenson s, 1 case sewing machine, Namdeo Ramjee. Europa s, 109 boxes bar soap, A. Escouflaly.

FROM LONDON.

Edward Percy, 2 casks hardware, Tyabally Dawoodjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 36 packages beads, Serufally Gulamhoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Minnie Corvill, 63 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers & Co.
Accrington, 133 bales cotton, Vithaldass Nursey.
Guy Mannering, s., 83 bales cotton, M Pregden.
Caradoc, 16 bales wool, Samuimul Savuldass; 65 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.
Europa s, 22 bales skins, Jacob Samuel & Co; 742 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 4,400 cwts wheat, Steam Hobar and Co; 300 cwts linseed, Veerambhoy Ebram; 20 bales wool, Gilbert Brothers; 63 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 60 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 75 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nuggey and Co; 118 bales cotton, Nobaichand Mirzamul; 59 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gitja; 92 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 35 bales wool, Alladinbhoy Dowjeebhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Atalantic King, 482 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar s, 1 case skin, Ralli Brothers; 137 bales wool, P and O Co.

FOR HULL.

Eva Corvill, 720 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Juno s, 9 cwts black pepper, H Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 9 bales hides, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 12 bales hides, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar s, 10 cwts long pepper, Cassumbhoy Buckerbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 93 bales cotton, Shreeram Dowlutram; 20 bales twist, Bamdass Kimjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Olive Branch, 14 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.

HIGH COURT—3RD JULY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

458-72—Mastanjee Manjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jeffereusnies Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.
153-73—Jeffreys and Payne—Currimbhai bin Sudoosabai Bawa Nensee and others—M B Barbhaya.
366-73—Janardhun and Bhanbhoy—Keshjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace, &c—Crawford and Bicevey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Jocoub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of Sts to &c—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Henegan, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Crain, Surg Maj, Bombay Army Med Dept, on sick certificate, to England.
Brenton, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Secundrabad.
Western, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Fenton, Major, Bombay A D C, on Med Cert, to England.
Kennedy, Lieut-Col Madras Pub Work Dept, on furlough, to England

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th May 1875.

An extension of two months' leave on Medical certificate has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to Mr F G Millett of the Bengal Civil Service.

Maj Genl C A Burwell, C B, received charge of the Office of Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobar, on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

The privilege leave of absence granted for one month to Mr A P Aylmer, Asst Conservator of Forests under notification published in the *Simla Gazette* of the 17th April last having been cancelled, and subsidiary leave for 12 days from the 22nd April 1875, to the 4th May 1875 given instead, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to allow the leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to that officer for one year in the Govt of India Notification No 572, dated the 17th May last, to take effect from the 5th of that month.

Mr H C F Jarrett, V C & S, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Mysore, is appointed to officiate from the 1st April last, as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj G E Seward, M D, Residency Surg and Act Cantonment Magt at Baroda, is employed on special duty under the Foreign Dept of the Govt of India, with effect from the 22nd April 1875.

Lieut C E Yate, Wing Subn of the Royal Rhed Corps, to officiate as Political Asst of the 2nd class, and Asst Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from date of receiving charge, vice Mr Pemjee Rhedsheen to leave.

The following Brigade Order, dated 1st June 1875, issued by the Offg Comdt of the Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.—Capt J Gallop, 3rd Squadron Officer, will officiate as 2nd Sqd Officer, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

The services of Lieut E Elsdon of the Bombay S C late offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr E C George, Officiating Postmaster of Madras.

Mr T Hinsome is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Madras during Mr George's absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Administrative Medical Staff of H M's British Forces:—

Deputy-Surgeon-Genl F Crawford, M D, of the Sirhind Circle, H M's British Forces, to officiate with temporary rank, as Surgeon-Genl during to absence of Surg-Genl S. Currie, M D, on sick leave, or until further orders, and with effect from the 12th June 1875.

Surg-Maj J Gibbons, attached to the 18th Brigade, R A, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surg-Genl, Sirhind Circle, vice Doctor Crawford.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Qr Mr Genl's Dept, Capt W S A Lockhart, of the late 44th Regt of N I, to be an Asst Qr Mr Genl to complete the establishment, vice Lt Col C M MacGregor, appointed 1st Asst Qr Mr Genl.

The following extract from list No 11, dated 28th May 1875, of H Maj's Officers of the Bengal Establishment, is published for return to duty and granted extension of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return—Lt H A Yorke, Maj G A Way, and Capt A H Harding.

Granted extension of leave—Maj H D Battye, 3 months sick certificate.

The appointment of Lt Col C M MacGregor, of the Bengal S C, to be 1st Asst Qr Mr Genl, notified in G G O No 239 of the 6th March 1875, will be held to have effect from the 24th Feb 1875.

Lt Genl Hope Dick, Bengal Infantry, to be Genl, dated 28th April 1875.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Langley, Commander of the Steamer Nemesis is appointed to officiate as Commander of the transport Ship Cazaravitch, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Mr E G Wells, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dr T F Odling, Asst Medical Supt, 2nd Division, Persian Telegraph, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Dr C A Wills on privilege leave for 4 months, until further orders.

Mr [illegible] Asst Auditor-Genl, and Secretary [illegible] Accounts, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 12th April 1875.

The transfer of Mr W A Bell, Asst Engr 1st grade, from the establishment under the Director of State Railways, to British Burmah, (Notification No 660, dated 15th Dec 1874) is cancelled.

Lt S Grant, R E, is appointed to be Asst Engr in Asst Engr 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr B T Finch, Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted furlough for six months under Section 10 (a), and subsidiary leave for 14 days under Section 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may be avail himself of it.

Mr L Gabler, Supt, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the absence on furlough of Mr B T Finch, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th June 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

73rd Regiment—Lt George Francis DeBude Davidson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Doncaster, appointed Adjt, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 3rd June 1875.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Major R E Boyle, 2nd in Comd and offg Comdt, to be Commandant, dated 12th June 1875.

Maj A R Prinsep, 2nd Squadron Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, to be 2nd in Command, vice Boyle, dated 12th June 1875.

Capt W I Bax, 3rd Sqdn Officer, and offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Prinsep, dated 12th June 1875.

Capt G R J Shakespear, Adjt, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Bax, dated 12th June 1875.

Lt E E Money, 2nd Sqdn Subn and offg Adjt, to be Adjt, vice Shakespear, dated 12th June 1875.

12th Native Infantry—Col R H Price, 2nd in Command and offg Commandant, to be Commdt, dated 14th June 1875.

Maj A Macdonald, Wing Officer, to be Second in Comd, vice Price, dated 12th June 1875.

Maj H C Hennessy, Qr Mr and offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Macdonald, dated 12th June 1875.

13th Native Infantry—Col G H Thompson, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Commdt, during the absence of Lt Col Barter, on furlough, dated 12th June 1875.

Maj G H Hennessy, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Thompson, dated 12th June 1875.

Capt D W Inglis, late officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Hennessy, dated 12th June 1875.

19th Native Infantry—Lt Col J Rogers, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comd, during the absence of Col Binford on furlough dated 12th June 1875.

20th Native Infantry Capt H H Stitt, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lt-Col Ogilvie, who has been permitted to retire from the service on 12th June 1875.

Lieut H Harrison Qr Mr and offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Stitt, dated 12th June

Lieut C Hope, appointed to the Personal Staff of Maj-Genl D M Stewart, C B.

9th Native Infantry Regtl order, dated the 8th June 1875' making the following appointments:—

Lieut W J A Birch, Qr Mr, rejoined from the Garrison School, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Capt A G Hande ck.

Lieut T E Spencer to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his duties as officiating 2nd Wing Subn.

Regtl order, dated the 7th June 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 23rd May, during the time Col R G Langmore temporarily commanded the Mooltan Brigade:—

Major H L C Bernard, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt E W Smith to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his duties as Adjutant.

35th Native Infantry—Regtl order dated the 8th June 1875, directing Lieut F F E Burgess to officiate as Qr, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

39th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 17th April 1875, permitting Capt A F Jones, Genl List, Infantry, to resign his appointment of offg Qr Mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff—Brigadier Genl J Ross, C B, (Comdg Presidency district), to Simla, from the 16th to the 21st June, on private affairs.

10th Regiment—Major A Tulloch, late offg 2nd in Comd, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 21st June [illegible] Lieut T Reid, to private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col E H E Bowley, 19th Bgd, to remain at Landour, from the 9th July to the 15th Sept, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

12th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Capt W Serrie, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 13th May 1875 to the 31st March 1876.

43rd Foot—Lt J G S Goff, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs

Rifle Brigade, (4th Batn)—Lt the Hon G M Bennet, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for transfer to another battalion.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col F W Graham, (Comd 18th Bengal Cav,) to Murree, from the 1st July to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Major the Hon J R Fraser, (doing duty at Allahbad) to Simla and Hills north of Lecara from the 20th June to the 20th Oct, on medical certificate.

General List Infantry—Capt F H Williams, (2nd Wing 18th Regt N I), to Shillong, Cossyah and Jaintesh hills, from the 5th June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Regtl Infantry—Lieut Col P Story, (officiating Wing Officer 1st Gookham regiment,) to Bhagsu and Nuini Tal, on privat. affairs fro the 1st July or date of availing himself of it to the 15th Oct under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Service.—Surg G F Sankey, (attached to the 39th foot,) from the 2 th to the 27th June, on private affairs, in extension to remain at Ootacamund.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th May 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dinapore Station order, dated the 29th April 1875, directing Surg H P Veld to assume medical charge of the 2nd Regt N I, [illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible] directing Lieut R E A Jenkins to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	Afte packet
United Kingdom	July 9	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 24	9 P.M.	No after
China	„ 12	4 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 20	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUNSTERVILLE—June 26th, at Kurrachee, Susan Ellen, wife of Lt. Col. Dunsterville, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 40 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—June 28th, at 10, Harrington Street, the wife of Dr. Edmonston Charles, of a son.
FALCON—May 27th, at Cliffton, the wife of A. H. Falcon, Esq., of a daughter.
GASPER—June 28th, at No 1, Robinson Street, the wife of N. M. Gasper, Esq., of a son.
POWELL—June 26th, at Ellenbellary Peak, Wynaad, the wife of S. H. Powell, of a son.

DEATH.

ANSTED—June 24th, at Calcutta, John, third son of the late Capt. T. Ansted, aged 18 years.
LLEWHELLIN—June 21st, at Arrah Factory, Sarun, W. A. Llewhellin, aged 26 years and 10 months.
SMITH—May 28th, at Talbot Road, London, John Smith, M. D., late of the firm of R. B. Rodda and Co., Calcutta, aged 70 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

WE learn from the statement which was issued yesterday by Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company, as a supplement to their ordinary freight circular, that the Ocean carrying Trade from Bombay to Europe and America for the year ending June 30th last, gave employment to 206 steamers, averaging 263,532 net tons, and 90 ships averaging 100,858 tons. There were 852,062 bales of cotton shipped by steamers, and 453,861 bales by ships. Seeds occupied a very prominent position in the exports, for 1,664,450 cwts. were shipped to Europe and 334,254 cwts. to America. Wheat figures at 531,275 cwts, all to Europe. Cotton and seeds both show a large increase, but the wheat trade which last year bade fair to grow to large dimensions, seems this year to have received a check, for the exports from January to June are only 193,761 cwts, as against 351,252 cwts. shipped during the same period in 1874, showing a decrease of 157,471 cwts. This is the more extraordinary, as the crop was supposed to be a large one, but those engaged in the trade allege that the native dealers admit there is plenty of wheat up-country stored away, but at present prices the owners cannot afford the railway charges, and it will remain where it is, with the chance of being consumed in the districts, instead of finding its way to the seaboard. As the Indian wheat enjoys a very high reputation both at home and on the Continent, we are sorry to see such a falling off in its export, but we feel sure that if the railway charges are the only obstacle to its coming the Bombay, the Chamber of Commerce and the railway authorities will very quickly see the matter remedied. We hope the increased exports in cotton and seeds mean also increased profits to Bombay merchants.

On the 17th May we called attention to the apparent violation of the promises of the British Government to the native rulers of India contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and Lord Canning's Sunnuds of 1862 which was involved in the Proclamation of Her Majesty's Government deposing Mulharrao from the throne of Baroda for notorious misgovernment. This important political question raised no discussion in India, where its great significance was unfortunately overlooked by our contemporaries; but our remarks, which would reach London a few days before the departure of the mail which arrived in Bombay last Wednesday, have apparently been more appreciated by the English Anglo-Indian public, who have raised a discussion in the London press upon the very points to which we specially called attention. "Indopolite," who writes to the *Times*, and whom we suspect to be our friend Professor Fawcett, repeats our argument, but elaborates it in his own way, and draws his own particular conclusions from the facts. There certainly can be no doubt that Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao for other reasons than those mentioned either in the Queen's Proclamation or Lord Canning's Sunnuds has struck out a new policy regarding native princes which was not contemplated when either the Proclamation or the Sunnuds were promulgated. These provided for the dethroning of a native prince only for disloyalty to the British Government, or a violation of the treaties, grants, or engagements which recorded the obligations of his house to the British Government. Though Mulharrao was guilty of disloyalty in attempting to poison Her Majesty's representative at his Court, and though the majority of the Commissioners (that is, including the President's casting vote), appointed to inquire into Mulharrao's guilt or innocence were of opinion that Mulharrao was guilty, still Her Majesty's Government, not liking apparently to incur the odium of acting against the opinion of the native Commissioners to whose appointment on the Commission of Inquiry they had agreed, resolved to [illegible] Mulharrao off his throne for matters unconnected with [illegible] Commissioners of Inquiry, so that the charge of disloyalty against the ex-Gaekwar disappeared from the Proclamation dethroning him. It is probable that the Government of India fully perceived the necessity of dethroning Mulharrao for some of the grave offences mentioned in the Sunnud he received from Lord Canning, and that much of the delay that occurred between the conclusion of the Inquiry at Baroda and the actual dethronement of the Gaekwar was due to discussions upon the subject taking place between the Viceroy in Council and Lord Salisbury. It is impossible to conceive that the experienced advisers of Lord Northbrook would not point out the true meaning of the terms of the Queen's Proclamation and Lord Canning's Sunnuds, and the distinct approval of the Queen's promise regarding non-annexation expressed by Lord Northbrook in his Proclamation ordering the arrest of the Gaekwar and the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry is a proof that his Lordship was disposed to abide rigidly by the former pledges which Her Majesty had given to the native rulers of India. The conclusion, therefore, is natural that Lord Salisbury deliberately determined to enlarge the terms of the Queen's Proclamation and Lord Canning's Sunnuds. The Secretary of State for India has a reputation for boldness, manliness, and sagacity, and he probably saw that to meet such flagrant cases as that of the late Gaekwar it was necessary to lay down a new precedent by which a ruler could be dethroned for misgovernment. A more important declaration of policy regarding the relation of the British Government to the protected native princes of India has not been made for many years past. "Indopolite" concludes that the Secretary of State's decision proves that the annexation policy is not dead but only in a state of suspended animation. We regret to say we cannot agree with him, and we are sure he cannot support such a statement by anything that has recently occurred in Baroda. At the commencement of the Baroda crisis Lord Northbrook clearly declared against annexation, because that course would be antagonistic to the promises made in the Queen's Proclamation, and now at the end of that crisis, the British Government does not possess an extra inch of territory in Guzerat. This cannot be called annexation. The State of Baroda is still in possession of the Gaekwar's house, and all the British Government has done has been to preserve peace in a place that was ripe by misgovernment for anarchy, and hand it over to the adopted son of the widow of the former Gaekwar, that adopted son being proved to be himself a lineal descendant of the founder of the dynasty of Gaekwars. If so much consideration for the prejudices of a people in favour of their own rulers, chosen from their own royal family, can be called annexation, then probably there is not a native newspaper in the land that will not at once declare itself in favour of this newly-discovered kind of annexation. Had "Indopolite" argued that Lord Salisbury's decision is an annexation of power in favour of the British Government he would have been right; but we see no reason to think that the policy of non-annexation alluded to in the Proclamation and Sunnuds has been endangered by the course of recent events. On the contrary, we are inclined to think that the British Government's forbearance during the Baroda interregnum was a strong proof of the determination of our rulers to abide to the letter by the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, so far as the principle of non-annexation was concerned.

We think that the additional powers now assumed by Lord Salisbury are very desirable for the British Government to possess. The title "independent native princes" does not correctly express their relation to the Paramount Power, for they are only partially independent. It is on the British Government that the onus falls of preserving peace throughout the length and breadth of the land; and in the event of a contagion of disturbance spreading through a number of native States in consequence of the excitement produced by a rebellion in one, the British Government would run the greatest risk as it has unquestionably most to lose. It is therefore necessary that the Paramount Power should have the fullest powers in its hands to preserve peace. Native States have to fear disturbances elsewhere than from the outside of their own boundaries. Internal outbreaks, caused it may be by tyranny and bad Government, or through the desire of a faction to usurp authority, are one of the disorders to which native States are ever liable. During the recent misgovernment of Baroda affairs were nearly brought to a crisis before the interference of the Government of India, for the sirdars threatened a rebellion which would have taken place if Colonel Phayre had not used his influence to pacify them. The Paramount Power must protect native States not only from attacks from outside, but also from those attacks from the inside, and in order to preserve peace everywhere it ought to have the power to protect subjects from their rulers as well as rulers from their subjects. If a disturbance took place in a native State, and the disturbers rapidly achieved success, disaffected subjects in adjoining provinces would probably be inflamed by hopes to try their luck in rebellion also; and thus a state of disorder, extremely dangerous to the British power, would spread across the land. The rapidity with which rebellions fly to different States, and the danger of such rebellions to the British Government, make it necessary that we should have the power of directly interfering in native States in order either to put down an unjustly discontented mob or to remove a sovereign whose conduct is a guarantee for the existence of dangerous disaffection among his subjects. It is therefore clear that the Paramount Power whose duty it is to preserve peace everywhere in India should have the power of arbitrating between quarrelling sovereigns and their people; and it is strange that up to the time of Lord Salisbury's recent declaration of policy we have not assumed a prerogative so essential to the well-being of the country and the safety of our Empire. There will probably be a great clamour that Lord Salisbury's proceedings are a violation of the solemn promises of Her Majesty; but it is better to face this clamour at once than submit to the continuance of an inadequate power of interference in native States—a power which is all in favour of the ruler and all against the ruled. We have already referred to Lord Dalhousie's justification of himself for the annexation of Oudh, but we may appropriately use his words again to show that in our government of the country the millions who are ruled have rights which should have been guarded by the Queen's Proclamation as much as the rights of the handful of rulers:—"I feel that the Government of "India, which I represent, would be guilty in the "sight of God and man if it were any longer "to aid in sustaining, by its countenance "and power, an administration fraught with suf-"fering to millions." These eloquent words embody the justification of our interference in the affairs of Baroda, and we hope they shall ever be a terror to evil doers on the throne of native States. What Her Majesty's Government should now do is to issue a revision of the Proclamation of 1858, so that there may no longer be any doubt left in the minds of our native feudatories as to the extent of the interference in the management of native States which the Paramount Power will from time to time be obliged to exercise. Such an amended Proclamation would give native chiefs a keener interest in governing their subjects justly, and would at the same time deprive agitators of the opportunity of condemning the Paramount Power out of its own mouth by using the words of the Queen's Proclamation and Lord Canning's Sunnuds as an argument against its interfering with vicious native potentates upon any other ground than that of disloyalty or non-fulfilment of treaty agreements.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11TH JUNE.

THE Report of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail way was issued here on Saturday and was adopted at the meeting to-day. It states that the total receipts on capital account at the 31st December last amounted to £23,478,582-8-4. The number of miles open on the Company's own system was [illegible], and on the State lines, single track, 1,430 miles. [illegible] of the half year were £687,320-16-6, and the expenditure [illegible] leaving as net profit £219,976-3-10—a net increase over the revenue in the second half of 1873 of £27,593 13-8, which is chiefly in the merchandise traffic. There is a falling off in the passenger traffic of £43,786-6 which the Report says is considered unsatisfactory. The question whether existing rates (both in passengers and goods) are best suited for the traffic continues, it is added, to occupy the careful attention of the directors and of the executive in Bombay. In some instances rates have already been modified with beneficial results, and other similar proposals are under consideration. In connection with this an extract is given from the report of Mr. Barnett, the auditor in Bombay, as to the increase in shipment of full pressed as compared with [illegible] pressed cotton through the encouragement afforded by the G. I. P. R. in the relative rates for full-pressed, half-pressed and dcora cotton. "Full power presses have been established at every important market in the Berars and the Central Provinces," and the Report points out that this further increases the traffic in the conveyance of stores and fuel for their consumption. The relative imports of cotton into Bombay by land and water are then given for the last corresponding three half years in 1872, 1873, and 1874, showing a great increase by the G. I. P. line and a falling off by most of the others and by water; and the arrangements for delivering cotton at the various termini are detailed. The auditor then adds—"It remains still to simplify the goods rates and to distribute the terminals more evenly on the traffic, and this, under the directors' authority, will be taken in hand at once." The expenditure of the half year shows a net decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873, of £39,109-9-7. This, however, is explained by the fact that the Secretary of State had ordered the contribution to the permanent way renewal fund to be discontinued, which caused the apparent large reduction under the head of special and miscellaneous expenditure. The actual expenditure, reckoning this omission, is increased by the sum of £27,738-18-3 for materials, which makes the total, £495,083 10-11 or 72 per cent. of the receipts. The permanent way and works have been thoroughly maintained during the half year at a cost of £98-7-8 per railway mile, as compared with £93-7-4 in the corresponding period.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Report for the half year ending 31st December last, has also been issued. The total capital receipts in that period were £7,942,208-19-1, which included the recent issue of 4 per cent. debentures, £200,000, with the premium thereon; and the total expenditure for the construction and equipment of the line, including the Wudwan extension, amounted to £7,357,558-19-6, and for stores to £440,128 17 7, leaving £144,511-2 at the credit of the capital account. The open mileage has increased during the half year 16½ miles, and the train mileage shows an increase of 35,647½, which is accounted for by the working of the Dakore branch—an extension of the local service between Bombay and Veraur, and the running of two trains daily throughout the monsoon between Bombay and Surat. The gross revenue of the half year showed a decrease of £15,145 2 3, which is almost entirely in the coaching traffic, and the number of passengers carried showed an increase of 193,357, of which the ordinary third class contributed 159,191. The Bombay suburban traffic augmented from 580,825 in 1873 to 796,860 in 1874. The tonnage of goods conveyed showed an increase of 7,906 in the last half year which was mainly of fruit and vegetables, grain, metals, mowa and seeds, mostly carried at low rates. The total expenditure of the half year showed a diminution of £3,622-14-9, but owing to the diminished receipts the percentage of working cost which was 67·87 in 1873, increased to 71·49. For the whole year 1874 the net earnings have been £257,143; the number of passengers carried 3,737,096; the tonnage of goods and minerals 894,570; and the number of train miles run 1,023,978. The directors announce with satisfaction the conclusion of an arrangement with Government for the purchase by their Company and the G. I. P. of the Government sidings on the Cotton Green at Colaba, and that from the 1st of April last the latter Company have been working their own goods traffic over the B. B. and C. I. line from Dadur junction to those sidings, from which date also a revised fixed toll is to be charged to each Company for the use of the other's line from Dadur to Bombay. The Report concludes by stating that the completion of railway communication between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, so long demanded by public necessity, remains the great desideratum for the Company's future prosperity.

The Board of Trade returns for May, which have been issued this week are again very disappointing, inasmuch as they do not repeat the story of progress which the April returns seemed to teach, but on the contrary show a heavier decline than before. The total declared value of the exports was £18,225,152 against £21,229,247 in May 1874—a falling off of 14 per cent. From the corresponding month of 1873, the loss is even greater. For the five months the total is as follows:—£106,326,474; £98,463,601; and £91,507,221—in 1873, 1874 and 1875 respectively. Of the difference of three millions sterling between last month and May 1874, one million may be accounted for by the diminished shipment of telegraphic wire which is in itself a small matter as it supplies no general indication of the state of trade, but without this the result is bad enough. The decrease in iron and steel is of course the worst single feature, and next to that the decline in woollen and worsted manufactures. Cotton goods are not worse, but they can hardly be called better, because against a trifling augmentation in piece goods—283,662,000 yards last month against 281,396,017 in May 1874—there is to be set a falling off in yarn, the quantity of which was 18,254,700 lbs. last month against 19,282,763 lbs. The proportions to Bombay are 497,100 lbs. Yarn last month against 625,200 lbs. in May 1874; Piece Goods, 19,926,800 yards against 16,867,700 yards in May 1874, and 13,465,800 yards in May 1873. The quantity to Bengal, on the other hand, shows a decrease of five million yards last month in Piece Goods and of 30 per cent. in Yarn. The total import was large; £32,346,107 in value against £28,452,786 in May 1874. The proportion of cotton was higher, the quantity having been 1,244,089 cwts. against 1,109,516 cwts. in May 1874. The amount from India was 216,172 cwts. against 271,576 cwts. in May 1874 and 446,818 cwts. in May 1873. The bullion account shows an export to British India of £41,000 in gold, and £135,190 in silver—total £176 290.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company had their meeting on Tuesday, and, as might have been anticipated from the unfavourable Report lately issued, it was anything but a quiet one. Worthy Mr. Hadow did his best to calm the storm, and Mr. Sutherland smothered the opposition with apparently unanswerable figures, but it raged very fiercely nevertheless. Captain Bain was to the fore with his old allegation that the dividends were paid out of capital;—at least that they had been largely so since 1873; and Mr. Sutherland replied that no one objector with an emphasis which recalled the indignant denunciation by the American stump orator of his controversial antagonist, "Them allegations are false, and that their allegator knows it." Two aldermen, Figgins and Dakin, took part in the fray, the former in the character of a disappointed shareholder, who had bought his stock in the confident expectation of always getting 8½ per cent. for it; the latter, as one whose experience as a director had familiarised him with all the troubles to which the post could be deemed liable, and who in that capacity objected to the appointment of a committee of investigation, which was asked by Captain Bain. One unpleasant incident was alluded to by Mr. Sutherland. It appears that one of the clerks in the office had left or been dismissed, I am not sure which, and had in revenge published a pamphlet containing most damaging charges against the management, and had circulated it among the shareholders just before the meeting. The worst of these charges was that in two years about £100,000 had been taken out of capital for revenue purposes. Mr. Suther

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE BURMA MISSION.

RANGOON, 2ND JULY.

The result of the Burma Mission is the settlement of the Karennee territory question.

It is reported that the King of Burma had granted permission for the passage of British troops through his dominions is officially unconfirmed, and believed to be incorrect.

No sanction has been given by the King to the import of arms.

Sir Douglas Forsyth left for Calcutta to-day.

SIMLA, 2ND JULY.

Official telegraphic information received to-day states that the King of Burma refused to allow the passage of British troops through his territories in case of need.

Government is in communication with the Home Government relative to the action to be now taken.

Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Rangoon to-day for Calcutta, thence proceeding to Simla immediately.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE ARMY.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

In the House of Common, last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy, replying to Sir George Campbell, said that no communication was being held with the Government of India with a view to make the short service system in the Army compatible with service in India, or to place the system on a satisfactory footing.

WOOLWICH MILITARY ACADEMY.

Brigadier-General Sir John Miller Adye has been appointed Governor of the Military Academy at Woolwich.

SPAIN.

The Alphonsists are cannonading the Carlist positions near Estella.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 2ND JULY.

The floods in the South of France have destroyed property to the amount of twelve millions sterling, and three thousand lives have been lost.

LONDON, 1ST JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90
4½ do do	91
5½ do do	98
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	55½

The sum of £70,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills 3½ per cent.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£13,063,500 Inc £812,500.
Bills Discounted ..£25,437,500 Inc £4,250,500.
Bullion .....£26,687,500 Inc £1,562,500
Proportion of the Reserve to the liabilities 39 per cent.
Arrivals from Bombay—Lady Lycett and Langshaw.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2ND JULY.

Mail steamer Cathay, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 2nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. 84. Bar. 29·86. Fall of rain 75 cents.

MANGALORE, 2nd July, 4·44 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 85, min. 76. Bar. 29·72. Fall of rain 60 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 2nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·73.

VINGORLA, 2nd July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 85. Fall of rain 58 cents.

We learn from the *Madras Mail* that Lady Hobart accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Awdry, will leave Madras for England on the 18th instant by the P. & O. steamer Deccan.

On Thursday last, the United Service Institution of India was to hold its annual meeting at Simla, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presiding. Lieutenant R. Hart, R.E., was to read a paper on "The Siege of Paris."

The *Pioneer* states that the Government itself has as yet received no official notification of the Prince's visit to India. Such, at any rate, was the case a week ago, up to which time those most concerned in H. R. H.'s entertainment were still in uncertainty both as to the date and port at which the Coming King might be expected.

With reference to the Caledonian (s), ashore at Punta de Gatte, we learn from *Mitchell's Maritime Register*, that the special agent of the Liverpool Salvage Association states, in a telegram dated Alicante, June 2nd, 11-35, A.M., that the diver reports severe damage to deck beams; starboard bilge pierced; very faint hopes of raising; Sofia (s) left with 930 bales cotton, 533 wool, 177 hemp, 250 myrabolams, 81 linseed, 29 deer-horns, 429 coins, (? coir), and seven cases valuables.

The sittings of the Committee for the Decentralization of Public Works in the N. W. Provinces have commenced. Mr. Simson, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, is the President. The other members are Mr. Bazett Colvin, Commissioner of Rohilkhund, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Mackintosh, Assistant Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, who acts as Secretary to the Committee. Another member, probably a Magistrate, will shortly be added to complete the Committee.

We read that the portion of the Naini Tal Bazaar, burnt down last month, remains in the same desolate state as it was immediately after the fire. The Municipality wishes to remove the owners to the other side of the lake. They naturally demur to this, especially as many have a forty-years' right of occupation of the site, and assert that the hardship and the loss from the removal would be very considerable. This insignificant change would do very little towards promoting the purification of the lake, for the main body of the bazaar was untouched by the fire, and the refuse and filth from this necessarily find their way to the lake.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Eastern Budget* says that the efforts of General Todleben to prevent the Mennonites from leaving Russia in order to escape the new military law have completely failed, notwithstanding the concessions made in their favour. Not only the Mennonites, but the other German colonists of Southern Russia, are emigrating in large numbers, though the latter have no religious motive for avoiding military service. Our correspondent believes that the real cause of this emigration *en masse* is the growing antagonism which has existed between the Germans and the Russians since the Franco-German war.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 24th June 1875, that the monsoon is not yet general throughout India. In Madras the falls have been scanty, except in Malabar. In Bombay rain is reported from every district except Sind; below the Ghats it has been heavy, but more is required in the Deccan and Gujarat. In Sind the river is still low. The rain has been general throughout the Central Provinces and Berar. In Bengal the falls have been heavy, the returns from Bhagalpur, Sarun, and Durbhanga and parts of Chota Nagpur only being blank. In the North-Western Provinces the monsoon has not yet passed westward of Allahabad, although showers and storms have occurred in these tracts. In Oudh also it is not yet general. In the Punjab slight falls are reported from only three districts. In Rajpootana there have been storms and showers. Prospects are satisfactory.

The question of the establishment of a Zoological Garden in Calcutta has, we see, attracted the notice of *Nature*, which remarks : "The value of such an institution in Calcutta, if put on a rational footing, both as to the European and native communities, as well as to science, is undoubted, and we hope with Colonel Hyde that the scheme will have the attention both of the Imperial and Local Governments." The project has, the *Englishman* tells us, been taken up warmly by Sir Richard Temple, under whose consideration it at present remains; and its utility is so obvious that we have very little fear of his allowing it to fall through. As *Nature* remarks, it seems very strange that the capital of India should have been so long without such an institution, and the strangeness is increased by the fact that natives have an unmistakeable *penchant* for the kind of spectacle it would afford, and that many of them already spend large sums on private collections. The *Englishman* is confident that, once fairly started, a well managed Zoological Garden would be self-supporting.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Mons. Francois Barthelemy Alfred Royer de la Bastie of No. 23, Boulevarde de Strasburg a Paris, France, for a new process of tempering flat and shaped glass, and furnaces and machinery to be employed therefor.

Mr. Howard John Kennard of No 67, Upper Thames St, in the City of London, England, for improvements in sand pumps or apparatus for excavating sand and other material under water.

Mr. John Tidmarsh of No 3, Wellesley Place, in the town of Calcutta, optician and watchmaker in the employment of Messrs. Madeley & Co. of the same place, opticians and jewellers, for ascertaining the sight of any person and selecting lenses, pebbles and glasses of the proper focus for spectacles and eyeglasses and called "Tidmarsh's Sight Measure."

Mr. Henry Aitken of Falkirk, in the County of Stirling, North Britain, for improvements in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and in the apparatus and means employed therefor.

Messrs. P. C. Garland and A. J. Gove of San Francisco, in the State of California, one of the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in sewing machines for stitching sacks, bags, carpets, and for other like purposes.

Messrs. J. L. Clark and J. Standfield, both of Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, in that part of H. M.'s Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, Civil Engineers, for improvements in floating docks and pontoons and in blocking or securing vessels upon them.

We gather from the Madras papers that for some time past the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Madras have objected to the Government appointing a Judge of the High Court to act for an absent Judge, who is himself only acting for the Judge whose appointment has been confirmed. The difference has apparently been irreconcilcable, but during the time the discussion has been going on the vacancies in the High Court Bench have not been filled up. The Government appear, however, at last to have determined to test the value of the opinion held by the Chief Justice by filling up one of the vacancies by appointing Mr. Louis Forbes to act for Mr. Kindersley, who is absent on leave, but who is himself only acting for one of the absent Judges. In this way the difference is forced to a crisis, which has manifested itself in the refusal of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan to admit Mr Louis Forbes to act for Mr. Kinderseley. No reasons that have been made public have been given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan for this unusual exercise of their authority, and the Madras papers are puzzled to find a reason, and so the matter rests for the present. Meanwhile, there are only two Judges on the High Court Bench, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan, the latter is one of the ablest Judges that has sat in the High Court, Madras, for a long time past and he presumably has good and sufficient reasons for thus stopping the course of justice in Madras.

The Hindoos have their ceremonial follies like the rest of the world, as the following story from the Neilgherries plainly shows, and which we extract from the *Neilgherry Courier* :—A case of "right of defence," which had been before Colonel Hankin, the Joint Magistrate, for several days, was decided on Wednesday last. The case was this a Hindoo of the left hand caste died recently, and his body was taken to be buried in the Kandel burial ground. Some Pariahs, who belong to the right-hand caste, prevented the funeral party from going round the *Hurrychandra* stone. They maintained that their caste alone possessed this privilège, but it was claimed by the funeral party also. The Pariahs persisting in their refusal to allow the body to be taken round the stone, it was put down, and the friends of the deceased applied to the Police, who went to the spot, had the body buried, and arrested seventeen of the obstructors. Five of these were fined five rupees each, and three sentenced to ten day's imprisonment. We believe it is the intention of these to institute civil proceedings. The mythology of the stone seems to be that it represents the deity whose name it bears, by invoking whom alone will the gates of bliss be opened to the spirits of deceased persons. As there is a direct allusion in the invocating prayer to the members of the left-hand caste in despicable terms, it may be concluded that they have no right to carry their dead round the stone.

Some particulars of the ravages of the measles among the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands have reached the Melbourn papers, and from the statements made there seem to be only too good reasons to fear that the disease has committed the ravages charged to it. The following extract is from the *Daily Telegraph* :—If the news be true that fifty thousand natives have perished of an epidemic of measles imported into Fiji by an English man-o'-war, the unlucky Fijians may well be excused for doubting the blessings of annexation. The entire population of this archipelago is calculated at 140,000, living in some hundred odd islands, so that by this dismal message a whole third, and more of these unfortunate savages have succumbed. The Dido, beyond all denial, landed some passengers sick with measles, and the malady seems to have taken root and spread in the settlements, under a new and virulent form, terminating in fatal dysenteric symptoms, finding a too suitable soil and receptiveness in the native constitution. Many of the miserable people, believing, it seems, that the disease was intentionally introduced, would not listen to European advice, but cooled their feverish attacks by plunging into water, which always brought on dysentery. Chiefs and commonpeople appear to have died with equal susceptibility—diet and dwelling made no difference. It was the oft repeated spectacle of a perfectly new disease, seizing, as plants will do, upon virgin ground. We cannot blame the hapless Fijians for thinking and saying that it was the design of the whites to clear the islands of their original inhabitants. Unjust and untrue as this is, we must feel that if they only knew how native races do everywhere disappear before the fatal face of the European, they would believe more and not less firmly that annexation is another word for ruin. They see the white man escaping from the malady which his own ships have brought, and with the best intentions importing death and desolation. In the Pacific islands, for instance, the missionaries are said to have promoted the spread of leprosy by forbidding the promiscuous bathing which was so universal before their arrival; the people refuse to bathe except on their own conditions. In Fiji the poor creatures say, "God is angry with them for giving away the land,' and so He has sent the sickness and death to punish them." The *Melbourne Argus* says : "The natives are paralysed, and refuse to assist each other. All the head chiefs are dead. Hundreds of natives have died in the island of Ovalau alone, and in the other islands a greater number have succumbed. The disease, which is always followed by dysentery, has assumed a form of plague. Several native towns are depopulated. At one the bodies lay for days uncovered, for the natives are only burying the dead a few inches below the surface, and the late rains have washed the soil off. The effluvium emitted is sickening. . . . Trade is at a standstill." Of course there is no real sin in all this to be urged against the Colonial Government and the act of annexation; it is merely a terrible disaster, indicative of the danger of civilising a savage race; but while we are full of sorrow for the unfortunate islanders, we are sure that the Government will strain every nerve to show their compassion and concern for the Fijians, and we must trust that time and better knowledge of us will extirpate the sad beliefs which those of our perishing and despairing fellow-subjects now entertain about the advantages of our rule and the sincerity of our benevolence.

PETTY SNOBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much edified on reading in the *Gazette* a few days ago, an article headed "Bombay's attempt to amuse itself." The writer is evidently a keen observer of men and manners, as his take off of the snobbishness which is the marked characteristic of a section of Bombay society will show. I was, however, disappointed to find that while on the subject he should have omitted to notice another of the class, which can best be likened in the position they hold to Mahomed's coffin, as belonging neither to heaven nor earth.

It is truly amusing to watch their behaviour, especially at public resorts like the Apollo Bunder or Band Stand. The generality there displayed by them is certainly worthy of a better cause than the object for which it is exercised. With what keenness do they enjoy a nod of recognition! from some one of the *elite* class, or how deftly do they turn away their faces in an opposite direction in well feigned abstraction, should they observe an acquaintance approaching, whom it would, they think in the littleness of their souls, be *infra dig.* to acknowledge just then in the presence of others, but whom at any other time and in private they would treat as their dearest friends.

I could point out *ad lib.* certain little traits having for their end the same object, viz. the carrying notice by servility of behaviour of their social superiors, but will refrain as a feeling akin to nausea comes over me as I recall to mind the subterfuges practised by these would-be swells that have come under my notice.

Other places have their *parvenus*, but Bombay I think stands prominent in the possession of a class whose sole aim and delight is to intrude themselves into the society of "their betters" at any hazard.

July 2. DAN.

THE BRANCH POST OFFICE AT COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you inform us, editorially, that, consequent on the damage to the G. I. P. Railway, the Calcutta mail did not reach Bombay "yesterday" (1st instant) till late at night; "and letters and papers were not delivered till this morning." I am addressing you at 9 A.M., up to which hour there has been no such delivery at my residence.

With whom the delay rests, I cannot of course say; but, in all probability, with our branch post office: since the general arrangement there, for distribution of dawks, is decidedly too much in the *dolce far niente* style, and demand attention from the superior postal authorities.

A RESIDENT OF COLABA.

THE RECENT CASE OF PROSELYTISM AND MR. LUKE RIVINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not propose so alarming a programme as a quasi theological argument with Mr. Luke Rivington in your columns. I only ask him to make quite clear, one sentence in his letter of the 29th ultimo.

"*She* (Miss Hodges) *was judged unfit for the life of a sister, and has joined the Church of Rome.*"

The fair interpretation of these words is, that the lady essayed to be a Sister of Mercy at Mazagon, was judged and determined to be unfit for the office, and therefore became a Catholic.

Does Mr. Rivington mean this? If not, what does he mean?

The rest of Mr. Rivington's letter would be amusing were it not so sad. He is certainly not a Catholic, or a Protestant, he is a good *Rivingtonian*. Only one word more : Mr. Rivington protests against "the jurisdiction in the Church of Rome as a great falsehood." I pray him to consider the Gospel of the Festival on which he wrote, and the commands of Saints Cyprian and Augustine thereon.

I enclose my card, which may be shown to Mr. Rivington should he so wish.

July 1. PENCIL.

WHITHER IS THE DESTINATION OF THE "FATHERS?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though it may suit "One who knows the Fathers" and others interested in the Bombay "ritualistic" movement to make out, now she is gone from them, that Miss Hodges' connection with the Cowley institution was so slight as to be hardly any connection at all; still the fact remains that the lady in question came out and remained in connection with the Society till she passed direct from it to Rome.

Even "One who knows the Fathers" allowed in his letter yesterday in your columns that Miss Hodges came out to "aid" the objects of the Society, and so had a recognized position in it.

How far she aided those objects those alone can tell who know what those objects comprised. Anyhow she has *led the way*.

As regards the "Fathers" themselves few would do them the injustice of supposing that their *object* is to go to Rome ultimately and lead others there, any more than it was Newman's object, as long as he actually remained in the English Church, though Rome turned out to be his *destination*.

It is clearly no breach of Christian charity to believe and say, from what one knows of the "Fathers" teaching, and of the school to which they belong, that Rome is, without being their aim, their probable destination.

I have heard it alleged, and I think with some truth, that the points of difference between the "ultra-ritualistic" school and Rome are so few, and comparatively unimportant, that the former cannot fairly escape the charge, which all Churchmen so dread, of being wilfully schismatical for not sinking the few remaining differences and joining the Roman Communion at once. For such Rome seems to be the logical conclusion. This is no doubt what Newman felt when he acted on his convictions and left our Church, for doing which, believing as he did, though causing much sorrow, he deservedly won the esteem of all rightly-thinking men.

I have not read Bishop Mourin's sermon, in which "One who knows the Fathers" says he attacked them as anti-Romanists; but I feel convinced that your correspondent must be at fault somewhere, and that the Bishop attacked them for the same reason, but from a different point of view, that many English Churchmen blame them, viz. for remaining in the Church of England when—(though in the pulpit they confine themselves chiefly to the *practical*)—their belief and *general* teaching have so much in common with Rome as distinct from and in opposition to the spirit and teaching of the Reformed Church to which they at present belong. CATHOLIC.

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—Hoosein Mahomed was fined Rs. 2, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, for having wantonly tortured his horse.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—We have been requested to notify that the announcement which recently appeared that the Cathedral would be re-opened for Divine Service to-morrow, is somewhat premature, and that a little further delay is necessary before the building can be used for service.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Peero Saheb, a khalasee, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Manockjee Tuback, with having used threatening and abusive language to him. The prisoner admitted the charge and was fined in the mitigated sum of Rs. 5, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the case was heard

FEEDING CATTLE ON REFUSE.—At the Fort Police Court, on the 1st instant, Mr. Pofford, municipal inspector, prosecuted Narayen Oodajee, Gunnoo Cushnajee and Tookaram Suttoojee, for having allowed their cattle to feed on stable and other refuse matter. The charges were heard before Mr. C. P. Cooper, who fined the defendants the sums of Rs. 10, 20, and 15 respectively.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT.—At the adjourned sitting of this Court, which was held yesterday, C. P. Cooper, Esq., presiding, with Lieutenant Brebner, the Shipping Master and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, on the bench; Ismail Hajee Hoosain was found guilty of selling opium without a license, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

ASSAULT BY A MERCHANT.—Cassim Curreem appeared on a summons yesterday morning, before Mr. Nana Morojee, to answer a charge of having assaulted Heerachund Sungjee. Mr. Skipsey was present on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Prescott for the defendant. His Worship having heard the evidence, convicted the defendant, and fined him Rs. 5 and Rs. 30 costs.

NEGLECTING TO PAY ALIMONY.—A summons was issued by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, against Alfred Duggan, requiring him to appear before him and answer a charge preferred against him by his wife, of having neglected to pay to her the monthly allowance for separate maintenance, granted to her by the Court. The defendant is a copper-smith in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, and resides at Bhosawul.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Mahomed Mooradar, a buggy-walla, was yesterday convicted of this offence, before Mr. P. Ryan, he having been charged with it by Constable Burns. His Worship fined him Rs. 5.—Babajee Balloo was fined Rs. 10 by the same Magistrate for the same offence, and for having thereby injured a Hindoo, who was travelling on foot on the road. His Worship directed Rs. 5 of the fine to be paid to the injured man.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the Marine Battalion Parade Ground, at 5-30 p. m. to-day :—

March	Silver Trumpets ..... Viviani.
Quadrille	Faust.
Overture	Fra Diavolo..... Auber.
Waltz	Merrily Laugh The ..... Bilcher.
Selection	Reminiscences of Mozart ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUNKENNESS.—Peter Macarthy, described as a sailor, was yesterday convicted before Mr. P. Ryan, of having been drunk and incapable on the previous day, and was fined one rupee, his Worship further directing him to pay one rupee for buggy hire, contracted by him while intoxicated, and which he had failed to pay.—Hassan Mahomed was placed before the same Magistrate and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for having when drunk assaulted Abrahim Peerun. Constable Beecher said that the prisoner was an old offender, and that he behaved so violently on being arrested, that he had to put the handcuffs on him before conveying him to the station.

MR. D'ARCY READ'S BENEVOLENCE.—We learn that Mr. D'Arcy Read intends to place the whole of the net proceeds of his performance, on Monday night next, to the credit of the European General Hospital. Mr. Read deserves great praise for this unsolicited act of benevolence on his part. Whilst commending Mr. Read we might take the opportunity of pointing out that if every European in Bombay, and many out of Bombay, would consider it his duty to devote not less than one day's pay to the same object, a good round sum would be collected. Mr. Read's generous public thanks for setting so good an example, and his generous act will not diminish the popularity of his entertainment.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Thomas Grace, a seaman belonging to the steamer Europa, was yesterday prosecuted at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, by Mr. F. Stephenson, the chief officer of that ship, for having wilfully disobeyed his lawful commands. His Worship sent him to jail for twelve days, and directed that he should be sent on board the steamer on the 15th inst., the day on which the vessel sails.—Five seamen belonging to another ship, having refused to discharge their duties, were sent by the same Magistrate to jail for a fortnight; one of them declaring that he would "rather hang on one of them trees, than go on board the ship again," although no ill-treatment of the men by the officers was alleged to have taken place.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Inspector Austin yesterday brought up Cullianjee Nursee, Padumsee Megjee, shopkeepers, and two coolies, all of whom were charged with having assaulted Dwarkadass Tooleedass and Kelsey Dewsey on the 1st instant. Mr. Austin stated that he had caught the first two prisoners committing the assault, and that he had seen prisoner number one strike the prosecutor Dyarkadass on the head, with a heavy stick, causing the blood to flow copiously. Other evidence was taken, which proved that all the defendants had taken part in the assault, and his Worship, Mr. P. Ryan, having pointed out the serious nature of the charge, sentenced the prisoner Cullianjee Nursee to a fine of Rs. 100, with the option of a month's imprisonment, and the other prisoners to a fine of Rs. 20 each.

As an instance of kind-hearted liberality on the part of our native friends, we may mention that Mr. Purmanundass Jeevundass has written to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, offering to place his bungalow "Storn Hall," at the disposal of the Committee for one month, for the accommodation of the inmates of that institution, it having been deemed advisable to remove them from the present premises, in consequence of fresh cases of cholera having occurred there. Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, on behalf of the Committee, has written a letter of thanks to Mr. Purmanundass for his generous offer, which the Committee have gladly accepted, the premises being very suitable and commodious.

We regret exceedingly to announce the death last Friday night (June 25th) of Mrs. Dunsterville, the wife of our popular Collector and Magistrate, Colonel Dunsterville. The deceased lady had but recently arrived from England; on the voyage out she was attacked by paralysis to which she succumbed after much patient suffering. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Saturday evening.—*Sind News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGRS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. AUSTRALIA, Captain J. Murray, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi—Mr J W Inglis, Captain Western, R E, Dr C W E Beasley, Mr Good, Mr W Gordon and Mr Sache.
For Southampton—Mr Woolcombe, Mr Charles and Mr and Mrs Davis and infant.
For Venice—Mr W Wavell, and Mr H J Bower.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
July	1st Thursday	0 01	0 03	0 04
"	2nd Friday	0 00	0 00	0 00
Previously Registered		0 01	0 03	0 0
		24 49	20 09	26 75
Total fall up to date.		24 50	20 78	26 79

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE Public Services at the Altamont Chapel, which were discontinued during the hot weather, will be resumed on Sunday next, the 4th inst. There will be a celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 7-15 A.M.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OUR readers will notice that the newly formed Bombay Gymkhana has started work from the 1st instant. Hockey was played under its auspices yesterday, and this afternoon a game of cricket is announced as a commencement of the cricket season, and some slight preparation for the Bombay Eleven who should begin to put themselves into regular practice to meet their opponents next month at Poona. We hear that the Honorary Secretary hopes to take up a team to the capital of the Deccan some time in August, and the absence of so many of Bombay's best players must make those who are left bestir themselves to keep up the prestige of the old B. C. C. This club, the Hockey, and Football Clubs have all been incorporated with the Bombay Gymkhana, and we hope that the other sporting clubs in Bombay will shortly join, though we hear a rumour as to the Iskri-wallahs who walk about the Esplanade in coats, not being quite willing to sink their individualities and associate themselves as clubs of the "Bombay Gymkhana." However, though Iskri-wallahs they are all good men and true. "Braw laddies," we believe, is the proper expression, and we have no doubt but that they will come speedily to a sense of the situation, and add their names to those of their sporting brethren. That sport generally will flourish in Bombay, and we hope it may continue for few months to see such a tabernacle for sport erected as will not be put to shame by the grand buildings which surround it, and from which emanate all that is learned and great and good (in its own estimation) in the land.

PORT REGULATIONS.

IN our issue of the 27th May we called attention to what had become a practice highly dangerous to property and life afloat, viz. that of native craft of every size cruising or lying at anchor within the limits of the port of Bombay, without exhibiting the lights at night prescribed by law. It is gratifying to notice that the Pilotage Committee of the Port Trust, at the instance of the Deputy Conservator, have taken steps to the following effect—"Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant reporting a collision between a bugla and the S. S. Khiva on the evening of the 24th May near the Inner Light-ship, and suggesting that a rule be made for the anchoring vessels in the Fairway to show a light. Read report by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee approving a letter to be addressed to Government submitting for sanction and publication as required by the Act the following bye-law making it compulsory for all vessels to show lights."

BYE-LAW—"All harbour craft, coasting and sea-going craft, European-owned or native of whatever rig or denomination, when at anchor or sailing up and down the fairway, shall, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can be best seen (but at a height not exceeding (20) twenty feet above the hull) a white light in globular lantern of not less than eight inches in diameter and so constructed as to show a clear uniform light all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

"The penalty for non-observance of this rule shall be any sum not exceeding rupees one-hundred for each instance.

"This rule does not apply to vessels carrying the usual sea going lights."

At Recognition—The report of the Committee is adopted."

Vide Excerpts from proceedings Bombay Port Trust, 24th June. As we then observed it would indeed be a most serious thing for a mail steamer, or, in fact, any other vessel, to be obliged to bear up for port again owing to collision with one of these, in many cases, tough and bulky craft. We hope that the other ports under Government will follow this instance, No. 6, also reiterated on the last page of the regulations. The attention of all owners and tindals of cargo boats is called to the first part clause 4 of amended port rules, published by order of the Right Hou'ble the Governor in Council, and dated Bombay Castle, 29th August 1859, which states :—"Cargo boats, full or empty, shall not be allowed to swing astern of any vessel without permission." Two tier of two boat's, or boats in each tier may be allowed to swing astern of each ship; all in excess of this the registered numbers will be taken, and the full penalty the law allows will be enforced against the owners of said boats, in accordance with Act XXII. of 1855, Sections XI. and XVI." It is not, however, so much the promulgation of the rules that is needed as their enforcement, and the only way to that is to appoint an officer to this special duty; at all events till such a period as the numbers should find it a losing game to ignore the rules. It is notoriously a fact that a one or two rupee fine would, if inflicted in each instance, yield a revenue quadruple the sum required to maintain a steam launch and and an officer. Conformity to rule 6 is of vast importance to the conservancy of the port inasmuch as it deals with all detriments to free navigation and the general safety. To have a number of boats hanging astern renders it particularly difficult for vessels reeving through the fleet to or from berth and with a scant wind greatly adds to the risks of navigation, while with the ship's wind rode on the neaps or slack water the fair way is completely blocked. We believe that infringements of this rule are partially looked over by the authorities to favour the merchants, who, whatever betides must get their cotton rapidly shipped and their bills of lading into the banks; but when we remember that our largest shippers are represented on the Port Trust the old saw crops up, significantly "law makers, &c." Then what will the underwriters say if called on to pay for damages to ships or cotton which may be proved to be caused through the lax-administration of port rules. The only way out of the difficulty seems either to have the laws stringently enforced without respect of persons, or to rescind them. Almost the first sentence that catches the eye of a shipmaster on reading a copy of port rules, viz. No. 3 "I beg to draw your attention to the CUSTOM prevailing in this port, that a pilot will not be granted on a Sunday, excepting in cases of *urgent necessity*." (The capitals and italics are ours.) Our esteemed Chief Justice, on Thursday week, at the Town Hall, gracefully and truly observed that Bombay owed much of its importance to the impetus given to its commerce by the energy of the British sailor," and a contemporary publishes a letter from "Poor Jack" who quotes the same as a plea for the establishment of a 'Bethe,' and says, "Had they seen the eager delighted faces of the seamen and the marked attention shown by them to the address given by the Rev. Mr. Somerville about not long ago," &c. Our contemporary's correspondent witnessed the "eager delighted faces, of those other 'poor jacks' close by the 'Semiramis'" on board the "Stuart Hohenemann," on the selfsame Sabbath he would have been interested. While the devout jacks were singing "Sweet hour of Prayer," the other jacks on the ship's windlass hoarsely gave vent to a few *post ruts* such as "Then—ow—do—ah hi luv yure dawter', with its elegant rythmical concomitants—while the steam windlasses of four steamers also getting under weigh kept up a lively accompaniment.

Hardly a sabbath has passed, for we know not how long, on which pilots have not been granted to outward bound vessels. Of course we do not know in each instance was one of "urgent necessity" knowing as we do that the human conscience is very elastic. Throwing aside for the moment the "Thou shalt" of the Decalogue and the moral aspect of the question, the loose exercise of this prerogative, though doubtless acceptable to the recipients of the benefit is an infringement of the rights of the class whose compelled to work on the Sabbath. Let the "urgent necessity" cases be subjected to a test, say a double pilotage fee (of which the Trustees could not honorably accept a share) and we are inclined to believe that such a test would in a most satisfactory manner check "Sunday sailing"; or, as we said before, rescind rules, which if observance is not intended, are clearly farcical.

Wants our Goods Just to Hand, we have received a fine Assortment of Black Beads and Bugles, in Bunches for Trimming Jackets, Dresses, etc., now so Fashionable at Home. WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE "GHOST."

THIS popular entertainment, which has already had a much longer "run" in Bombay than any other we can at present remember, is still rewarded by good audiences which seem never to tire of the mysterious ghosts which Mr. D'Arcy Read manages with such admirable skill. Since moving to his "new home," the Ghost has assumed a variety of new forms, and his visitors declare unanimously that Mr. Read has kept his best performances for the last. We gave a short account of the first portion of the new programme, a day or two ago, so we need not now repeat what we then said of "Ye Past, Present and Future." "Temptation," however, deserves a special word of praise. When the curtain rises on this scene, Hubert de Burgh, a knight in prospect, is seen undergoing the necessary, but unenviable preliminary of watching his armour at night in the church To while the time away he sings "Queen of my Soul," and laments the illfortune which necessitates his leaving his bride in search of wealth. The vision of a monk then appears, sings a jovial song, and tempts the knight to break his vow, by drinking a flask of wine he presents to him. "A beauteous Syren" then tries to induce him to relinquish his arduous task, and failing, a wealthy merchant appears, and offers him gold with the same sinister purpose. He likewise fails. Lastly his future bride appears, surrounded by angels, who chant the magnificent "chorus from Prescott." Just as he is about to clasp his lady-love she disappears, and the curtain falls on what all must unite in pronouncing, a unique and most interesting spectacle. The "Haunted Miser" brings the entertainment to a close amidst a constant peal of laughter. We have no hesitation in advising our readers to visit Mr. Read's entertainment, as we feel assured that it will be found worthy of the trouble, and the very moderate charges made.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, 2ND JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury :—

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND MISAPPROPRIATION.—Damodhur Roopjee, a mehta in the service of the firm of Manocklal Makundas, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,000, part of the cash balance in his hands on the 26th February 1873, Rs. 500, part of the cash balance on the 5th April 1873, and Rs. 1,500, part of the cash balance on the 14th June 1873. Prisoner was further charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of the above mentioned sums of money. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence.

Mr. Jardine briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was head mehta of the firm of Manocklal Makundas, merchants, and he was charged with having misappropriated three sums of money, the property of the firm. The first amount he was charged with misappropriating was Rs. 2,000. On the 26th February 1873, the cash balance in hand was Rs. 2,864; while the expenses that day were Rs. 66, and the real balance would thus be Rs. 2,798, whereas the prisoner put it down in his own handwriting at Rs. 798 only. On the 27th February also, the balance the prisoner had carried forward was Rs. 798. On the 5th April 1873, prisoner had entered a sum of Rs. 500 as paid to Himmutram Mayaram; but the learned counsel would call that person to say that no money was paid him; and the fact was that the firm has had no dealings with him. It was a false entry. With regard to the third charge, it would appear that the sum of Rs. 1,500 was made up of monies alleged to have been paid to three different men, to whom they had really not been paid. The prosecution had been able to find a private book of the prisoner, which would throw light upon the misappropriations of money, and in which different entries would be found relating to the alleged payments. The learned counsel said he would call a body of evidence upon which the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner misappropriated the money entrusted to him. Until the prisoner, who had employed no solicitor, informed him that his books were with the Official Assignee, and some with Mr. W. G. Hall, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.; and it was with a view to ask for time that the learned counsel brought this fact to the notice of the Court.

His Lordship remarked that the parties with whom the books were might be subpœnaed to produce them at once. The trial need not be delayed on that account.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Ramjee Jootha said—I am a partner in the firm of Manocklal Makundas. Prisoner was the head mehta in our employ, and previously to that was mehta in the employ of another firm (Soonderjee Jeitha) of which we took over the business. (Looks at the cash-book.) On the 26th February 1873, the cash balance is Rs. 2,864-10; and the expenses are Rs 66-5. Therefore deducting the latter sum, the cash balance was Rs. 2,798-5. In the book, however, the prisoner has entered it at only Rs. 798. The next day the same balance is carried over—namely Rs. 798. I have not received the Rs. 2,000, which the prisoner has not accounted for. The next account of the 5th April 1873 is also in the handwriting of the prisoner. I find an entry of the account of Himmutram Mayaram, Rs. 500. This entry appears in the rough journal to the debit of Himmutram Mayaram, but not in the cash-book. On the 2nd November

ing an adopted heir. Our recent treatment of Baroda would have frightened even that audacious administrator." Without discussing Mulhar Rao's guilt or innocence, it is obvious, the writer adds, that a new clause must now be added to Lord Canning's sunnuds, providing that "if any other native prince should prove incapable or vicious the British Government reserves to itself the right to depose him, his son and line; to seize his territories and give them away in reward for political services, or keep possession of them (for the one right involves the other), according to the pleasure or policy of the hour."

The question raised in the second letter is of a still graver character. The writer maintains that if the grounds alleged for the Gaekwar's removal are valid, the Government, to be consistent, must depose other rulers who have shown their incapacity to govern their States, some of whom in this respect "far surpassed this unhappy Prince." The case of the Rajah of Cashmere is adduced as being specially in point. "This despotic monarch forbids the free intercourse of trade, prohibits the importation of commerce, and takes every opportunity of insulting Englishmen." This country "has sunk into every wickedness and sin," and its ruler "profits by the open debauchery carried on in it." The country, in short, is "corrupt to the core." What steps, asked a paper lately, has the Maharajah taken to bring the villains to justice who have murdered the Englishmen within his State during the last few years? This prince, it seems, "forbids English travellers to enter his dominions without leave (which is granted only to a fixed number of persons every year), to employ more than a stated number of servants to travel except by certain passes, for fear of their meeting his wives, to buy provisions except of certain persons, or to remain in the country after the 1st of November under any circumstances whatever. He imprisons all native Christians, and insults our Government. Our Central Asian trade has been all but entirely destroyed by the duties levied by his officers, and Russia is the Maharajah's chosen friend." Here, then we have a native ruler who adds to a profligacy at least equal to that of the Gaekwar, political misconduct of which Mulhar Rao never seems to have been accused. Lord Northbrook should have considered the position in which he would be placed with regard to such cases as this before he consented to the appointment even of that first Commission of Inquiry at Baroda—in itself the parent blunder, from which all the subsequent difficulties of the Government of India are lineally descended.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of June 23.)

(Blackwood's Magazine for June.)

PART II. CHAPTER VII.

As Yorke rode home to his bungalow at the other end of the station, after the dinner-party in the eminent personage's camp, smoking his cigar and reviewing the events of the evening, he felt for the time an elation which he had never before experienced. Miss Cunningham, he thought, must surely now understand my feelings. True, I have not said a word which could be taken to mean distinctly what I long to express; but I could not, if I would, disguise the passion I feel. She must see that I worship the very ground she treads on; and, seeing that, she is too noble to trifle with my love. She would have discouraged me ere this if it had been displeasing to her. There would be no such kind greetings if she thought my homage unworthy. But then what, after all, has passed between us that I should dare to build any hopes upon it? We have not spoken more than half-a-dozen times, and only a few words at a time; what is this to build a romance upon? And what am I, with no good looks worth speaking of, no money, no position, to hope to win this noble woman, so beautiful, so accomplished, so well placed? I may know a little more than other fellows about some things, but I have given her no opportunity to find this out; a donkey's braying were scarcely more human than my conversation whenever I have been talking to her. Yet, after all, to be sure, women don't choose men for their good looks or their wit. There is Turtell of the 80th N. I., certainly not much to look at, and about as stupid a fellow as there is in the army, yet he found a pretty woman to fall in love with him, and one with ten times his brains. Look at Grumbull, too, our doctor; what little chance the climate leaves a fellow, will be lost if he gets into his hands. And yet if he were a perfect Galen, Mrs Grumbull could not have a higher opinion of him; and she is a clever women enough. No; there is not accounting for tastes, as Jerry would say; if only she chooses to fancy a penniless sub, neither face nor empty purse need be against me; and as for fortune, why, after all, every man in India starts in the race of life from "scratch." Lawrence and Outram were once penniless subs, and with no better prospects than I have; and something tells me that if I do ever get a chance, I too shall be able to turn it to good account.

But then, again, whispered conscience, what are your chances in the race you are now running? You may be right in thinking, that women throw away their hearts at random, but there must be oportunity—companionship—the means of meeting. Here are you, only a few miles off, 'tis true, but what are your chances and opportunities of a few stray words at a ball or dinner-party. What do you know of her inner life, and thoughts, and feelings? What chance have you, you awkward, shy gowk, of pushing yourself forward, and making the most of such small chances as offer themselves? And do you suppose that the prize will remain unwon for ever, or for long? Woke up from your trance of folly, young dreamer that you are.

But no—he argues again—Love needs no rules of time and opportunity. Has not my poor mother often said that they fell in love at first sight with my father, and that the were engaged to be married before they had known each other a week? And is it true that we are even now common squaintances? Does she greet other men as she greets me? And then, as a vision came up before the young man of a life to be spent in companionship with the woman he loved, with no need to long and look for scanty interviews, a constant presence of her beauty, those eyes always looking into his, his awe at speaking to her exchanged for perfect trust, to learn the secret of her noble mind, to have the sympathy of her noble heart to urge him onwards in his aims for a high career—as the young man, pacing to and fro along the gravel path in front of his little dwelling, conjured up the picture of a heaven on earth, his step under the excitement became so loud as to arouse his brother subaltern from sleep.

"I say, old fellow," said Sprague, rising on his elbow in bed and looking at his chum through the open door, "you ain't paid for doing watchman, you know. You might let a fellow go to sleep, I think. We've got a parade at gunfire."

Thus rebuked, Yorke retired to his own room, but only to toss about on his bed, recalling time after time the record of each word Miss Cunningham had spoken to him, and picturing incidents and visions for the future, till summoned to rise again by the sound of the morning gun.

The next opportunity for meeting the young lady happened a day or two afterwards, on the occasion of the brigadier's half-yearly inspection of the Hussars. Alas! it was only an opportunity from which nothing came. Riding to the parade-ground on the morning in question, Yorke was in time to see the regiment drawn up in line awaiting the brigadier's arrival, himself one of the first spectators on the ground. But the inspection was half over before, straining his eyes across the plain in the direction of the city, he was at last rewarded for his patience. This time only two persons could be seen cantering towards the scene, and as they came nearer were made out to be Miss Cunningham and Colonel Falkland. They did not, however, join the other spectators in attendence on the brigadier, but pulled up their horses at some distance off, whence they stood watching the manœuvres of the regiment. Yorke sat irresolute for some time, watching the pair—the colonel's upright figure on his powerful horse, the graceful outline of the young lady as her body swayed with every movement of her highbred Arab, which, excited by the clatter of the dragoons, was pawing the ground and tossing its little head; and, as the two figures stood out in clear relief against the plain, he could not help thinking what a fitting protector the soldier-like colonel made to his gentle godchild. At last he made bold to join them, a bold movement indeed, involving his complete separation from the group of spectators, and committing himself alone to the naked plain, crossing the gap too at a foot-pace, for to ride faster would have attracted attention. But just so he was approaching the lady and her companion, whose heads were turned the other way, they set off in a gallop after the regiment, now executing a rapid change of front. Yorke's first impulse was to follow in pursuit, but he was restrained by a sense of the absurd figure he would cut, in full uniform, mounted on a diminutive pony, and by a doubt whether the pony could go fast enough to overtake them and of the undignified appearance he would present, if he did come up with them, looked down upon especially by Colonel Falkland from the height of his big horse. Thus thinking, the youngster pulled up, and wanting self-possession to enable him to rejoin the other lookers-on, remained by himself on the plain, fancying that everybody was noticing his discomfiture. In reality everybody was watching the Hussars moving rapidly to and fro (for Colonel Tartar always went the pace, and was carrying out to the full his subaltern's promise that the inspection would be something of a kind to amuse the ladies); and so Yorke's little expedition passed unobserved.

The inspection over, and the regiment being formed up in three sides of a square, the brigadier addressed some valedictory remarks to it which Colonel Tartar received on the point of his sword, and then rode slowly off the ground. The spectators now began to disperse, making their way across the plain in the direction of their respective lines, and Yorke was just about to ride up to Miss Cunningham, when Colonel Tartar, making over his regiment to Major Wingo, cantered up to them. Yorke again pulled up, watching the party as they moved slowly away in the direction of the Residency, the little colonel with his legs stuck out, leaning over towards Miss Cunningham on his left, gesticulating with the right hand as if explaining the movements of the day. Yorke felt that his pony would ill compare with the others high-caste Arab as it stepped proudly along, excited by the exercise, and tossing its head as if enjoying the rattle of its cataricon. And yet, thought the youngster, bitterly, I am as good as he, for all that he is a colonel of hussars, and I am only a subaltern of native infantry, and I would prove it if I only had a chance. Still, what chance shall I have against him if he outwits me in this way? He says she thinks there is no profession like the army; what more natural than that she should be dazzled with his medals, and his colonelcy, and his money? He is a deeper little fellow too, it must be confessed, and knows how to sit a horse. He is evidently going on to the Residency to breakfast, the lucky beggar. But no; Colonel Tartar, after accompanying the other one for a few hundred yards, turned back, and they set off at speed, for the sun was now getting hot; whereupon Yorke turned too and cantered home. But his faithful pony was now an object of contempt, and that very morning he took advantage of the arrival of an itinerant horse-merchant to purchase a more dignified mount. A high-caste Arab would alone have satisfied his aspirations, but as this meant running hopelessly into debt, he was fain to be content with a well-looking animal with strong legs and uncertain pedigree, although having some other good points, for which the dealer took the pony in exchange and a promissory-note for a sum which would make a formidable inroad on the young man's slender income; but he was just now in a reckless mood. "Poor little Jerry," said he, as he took the saddle off the pony named after his chum, "it seems a shame to turn you adrift after you have done your work, doesn't it? You ain't much to look at, but you know how to go, and you have taught me to ride at any rate. Many is the battle we have had to see who should be master—haven't we, you little beggar?" So saying, he gave the pony a farewell pat—to which the honest beast responded by putting back his ears and preparatory to a bite or a kick, whichever might come readiest—and saddling his new purchase rode it home.

The next day or two were passed mainly in looking after the new purchase, trying its paces, getting it shot properly, and teaching it to jump over a hurdle rigged up in the compound; proceedings in which Yorke's chum took as much interest as himself—for the arrival of a new horse is a great event in the household of a native infantry subaltern; and the two young men might be seen for the greater part of the day before the shed in a corner of their compound which did duty for a stable, superintending the grooming operations. Sprague might have grown jealous on comparing the good-looking grey with the insignificant occupant of the next stall that owned him as master, but that jealousy did not enter into Jerry's composition. "English thus far, Jerry, and Arab too, I'll bet anything," said the young critic for the hundredth time, surveying the new purchase with admiration; "by Jove! I only wish I was out of debt, I'd buy a horse too. I say, old fellow, you must give me a mount on him sometimes."

The new horse being somewhat raw to the bit, and scarcely in form for appearance on the Mall, Yorke took him to exercise at first to a piece of ragged ground in rear of the cantonments, which being in the vicinity of the station slaughterhouses, afforded perfect seclusion, while a number of small ravines running down to the river offered a variety of broken ground well adapted for breaking in a young horse.

Just as he was returning from this region one evening about dusk, Yorke heard the footstep of a horse coming up behind, and Falkland, cantering past on his Irish mare, on perceiving him pulled up alongside.

The colonel explained that he had been for a ride across country; he did not get enough exercise at the Residency, he said, with merely a morning canter. "But what brings you to these unsavoury parts," he asked, "while all the gay world of Mustaphabad are listening to the band?"

Yorke replied that he was breaking in a new horse, and teaching him to jump ditches.

"A new purchase?" said the colonel, eyeing the horse, "and a very nice-looking one too—country bred I presume, but with some good blood in him evidently. So you are teaching him to jump? and a very proper thing too. Do you think he could manage this?" And so saying, the colonel turned to one side, and pressing his mare, put her at a small ravine. It was no great thing for the big mare, but a respectable jump for the little country-bred, which however, Yorke, following the lead, sent across in good style.

"Very well done," said the colonel; "you have a good nag there, and know how to ride him. You ought to enter for the coming steeplechase."

Yorke thought he was joking; the idea of a country-bred running in a race of any sort, was like entering a hack for a flat race in England.

The colonel said he was quite in earnest. It was not a matter of speed or blood. "It is astonishing how few horses in this country can jump; want of practice, I suppose. If any horse succeeds in getting round the course, the chances are it will win, and your horse has some good blood in him, and some capital points for a fencer; but here we are in cantonments. Good evening. I must push one, or I shall be late for dinner;" and the colonel rode off.

CHAPTER VIII.

The next day, while Yorke and his chum were at breakfast, the tramp of a horse's feet was heard on the gravel outside, and looking out the young men descried before the door a horseman of the Nawab's very irregular cavalry, a body which under treaty engagements furnished orderlies for duty at the Residency. The rider had evidently come from thence, for he produced a small note from the folds of his waistcloth, which he delivered to the servant who was sitting in the verandah.

"Ticket for soup, by all that's powerful!" cried Sprague. "Well, I thought it was about time for the commissioner to do the civil. Two distinguished officers like us are not to be treated with neglect even by a bloated civilian. It's directed to you, Arty," he continued, throwing the note across the table, "and from the lovely creature herself. You'd better keep it next your heart, you're first, my boy, and let's know what's up. Say, eh, say!"

Had Sprague been more observant he would have noticed the blush and confusion of his companion. It was the first letter he had ever received from Miss Cunningham; the first time, indeed, that he had never seen her handwriting.

He disguised his emotion, however, and rebuked his companion. "I wish you would have a little sense for once in your life, Sprague," he said pettishly, calling that young officer by his surname, "and keep your foolish jokes for fit subjects."

"Oh! that's the line, is it?" replied the imperturbable Jerry; some things are not to be talked about, or else we can't run rough, do we? with you Sprague and our Yorkes? We shall be having coffee and pistols next, I suppose? All right, old fellow; you've only got to give me the office, you know, and I'm mum. Still you haven't told us yet what the letter is about; come, out with it: ticket for soup? or a hop?"

Yorke replied that it was an invitation to dinner, for the next day but one.

"And me left out," cried Jerry; "well, that is a shame, considering we both called on the same day. You have been making play since to any extent, of course; still there's a want of consideration about the thing; if we had both been asked on the same night, we might have taken Nubbee Buksh's buggy between us."

"Consideration!" said Yorke, loftily. "As if Miss Cunningham would be likely to think about such details as the small economies of a subaltern's *ménage*."

"*Menage*, eh? small economies, eh? We are coming it strong, and no mistake. What's the last book we got this out of? This comes of our Shakespeares and our Homers. Beg pardon, old fellow," he added, apologetically, seeing that Yorke was looking angrily towards him; "but don't you think you'd better answer the note and not keep the sowar waiting? I'll take myself off and have a pipe in the stable, and then perhaps when I come back Richard will be himself again."

How the young man, left alone, discovered that there was no paper or ink in the bungalow fit to write his reply upon, and sent down to the Europe shops for a packet of the best creamlaid, and a bottle of fresh ink, the orderly waiting the while, dismounted, holding his horse under the shade of a tree; how when the paper and ink arrived, he spoilt half-a-dozen sheets before his answer was ready, in doubt whether to say "My dear Miss Cunningham," or only "Dear Miss Cunningham," —need not be told; nor that he did as a fact deposit the note about his person, taking it out a dozen times in the day to read the contents. Yet they were not of much import, for the note merely ran thus:—

"Dear Mr. Yorke,—Will you give us the pleasure of your company to dinner on Thursday at half-past seven? —Believe me, yours very truly, OLIVIA CUNNINGHAM."

Needs not be said that Yorke engaged Nubbee Buksh's buggy for the Thursday evening, nor that, although until now he had never thought much about dress, he made as elaborate a toilet for the occasion as the conditions of undress uniform permitted; but not the less did he feel shy and nervous as he entered the large drawing-room at the Residency, although he was bounded within him at the cordial greeting of the hostess, as she advanced from the group of guests to meet him, and held out her hand with a smile and look of pleasure which sent the young fellow into raptures. There were only twelve persons in all, including the brigadier and Mrs Polwheedle, and the dinner was served at a round table, permitting of general conversation, and to Yorke a full view of Miss Cunningham in a perfectly, enchanting demi-toilet. Certainly, he thought, it is even more becoming than the ball-dress, or the more costly apparel worn at His Excellency's party. It is the same picture, of course, that sets off any framing—the lovely face, the graceful figure, and the noble folds of rich brown hair.

The conversation turned to the subject then occupying all the dinner-tables in India, the misconduct of a guard of sepoys at Barrackpore.

"For my part," said Mrs. Polwheedle, "I think the whole regiment ought to have been hanged, the rascally fellows! to stand by and see their officers wounded in that way, too. Disbanding was good for them."

"But the whole regiment didn't see the thing done," observed the commissioner.

"Oh, that doesn't matter," she replied; "they were all sepoys together, and sepoys always stick by each other, with their nonsense about caste, and their not doing this or doing that. I have no patience with them."

"My dear," said the brigadier, who sat opposite, in a voice of mild reproach, "you forget that your husband is a sepoy officer."

"No, I don't," replied the lady; "but I wasn't always the wife of a native infantry officer, you know; and I have my feelings on this point. Besides, I don't consider that you belong to the native army now that you are a brigadier; you command Europeans and natives too, so you ought to be impartial."

"For my part," observed Major Wingo of the Hussars, who was one of the company, "I should like to see every black regiment cut down to half its present strength and a dozen more British regiments sent out."

"Native infantry regiments, I suppose you mean?" interposed Colonel Falkland.

"Oh, of course, replied the other "they are dark; same thing, you know."

"The same thing, perhaps, but not the same name; we will keep to the official designation, with your permission, if the thing is to be discussed at all."

"By all means, if you like," returned the major; "no offence was meant."

"You did not mean to be offensive, of course," said the colonel.

And so the conversation dropped, or rather a turn was given to it by the commissioner, who asked Major Wingo across the table if his regiment had many horses entered for the coming races.

While the dinner was going on, Yorke felt his face flush at the implied insult to his branch of the service. A feeling of bashfulness, however, kept him silent at first, and then just as he was about at last to burst out, Colonel Falkland had stepped in to the rescue.

That the offensive attack should have been properly put down was satisfactory, but there now succeeded to the indignation a feeling of shame that Miss Cunningham should have been witness of the scene. What must she think of military men, if they were ready to deal in such braggart ways across a dinner table, till even Falkland, a man who seemed placed above such things by standing and natural dignity, was drawn into the squabble? It was all that horrid Mrs Polwheedle's doing, and it was just the same on the day of his first call. How could this gentle and refined creature tolerate her society? Even if the commissioner was too goodnatured to take any of his daughter in that respect, surely her godfather might interpose to shield her from such vulgarising contact.

The person referred to, who sat next to him, seemed to be reading his thoughts, for he interrupted the current of them by remarking in an undertone: "I am afraid our hostess will think some of us have been taking our wine before dinner instead of at the proper time. It is a sad world this," he added with a smile; "shut one's self out as we may from all that is disagreeable, still the unpleasant will obtrude itself sometimes. The worst of it is that I am afraid the gentleman opposite had only too much truth on his side."

"Do you really think, sir," asked the youngster, eagerly, "that the native army is not to be trusted?"

"I think that it might be reduced with great advantage, and the proportion of European troops brought up again to what it was when I first entered the service."

"Then do you really think that there is any mischief brewing in the native army?"

"It is a mercenary army," replied the colonel, and it is an army which has nothing to do at present, two conditions which dont go well together. Of course you may keep mercenary troops in order by discipline; but we have merely the semblance of discipline left now. It would not need a very violent shake, I fear, to bring the military fabric to pieces, or at any rate to put it grievously out of joint."

"But surely there is nothing to show that things are worse now than they have been for the last fifty years? There have been repeated instances of misconduct before, but the army has outlived them. And, in the the present instance, it seems to have been effectually put down. Why should things be worse now than at any time before?

"Of course there is a great deal to be said on the optimist side. The men have all their pensions to look to, and then it is not likely that the Hindoos and Mahomedans would ever pull together, if either party were to fall out with their masters. And I suppose luck will befriend us in the future as it has in the past. Still a little tighter discipline and a few more European troops would not be bad precautions. But of course," said the colonel, turning towards him with a smile, "I dont want these doubts to go any further. We must put good face on matters, whatever we may think about them."

"But surely," said Yorke, "holding these views, it would be proper for you at least to urge them on the Government,"

"Who? I? Oh no; that would be of no use. The headquarter people would pooh-pooh the advice of an aide-de-camp, and very right and proper it is, I dare say that they have as good opportunities for judging of these matters as he has, which is quite true, though whether they make use of them is another matter."

After dinner, as soon as the gentlemen came into the drawing room, Miss Cunningham asked Captain Sparrow, who was of the party, to sing—which after a little pressing, he consented to do, the lady accompanying him. Captain Sparrow had a tenor voice, which might have been pronounced sweet in quality, only that there was very little of it to judge by and sang airs from the Italian Opera of the more sentimental kind, delivered with a sort of caricature of stage manner, the retardations extra slow, the pathos extra pathetic. As he sang, with one hand resting on the piano and the other on his hip—his hair parted in the middle, a loosely-tied black ribbon under his turned down collar, his eyes cast down, and face expressing all the pathos which could not find utterance through the voice, while his fair accompanyist placidly followed all the changes of time in the performance—Yorke felt as by instinct that although she was perfectly grave and polite, and there was no trace of irony in her thanks to the singer when the performance was concluded, any remaining fear of rivalry in that quarter might now safely be dismissed.

"And now, Miss Cunningham, won't you sing something yourself," said the captain, "especially after I have set you so good an example? I am sure you will be in good voice to-night. There is something in the air conducive to song. I felt it myself."

Just then Yorke came up, and Sparrow moved off, to receive the thanks of the rest of the Company.

"Are you fond of music, Mr. Yorke?" asked the lady.

"I should like above everything to hear you sing," replied the young fellow.

"How can you tell you will not be disappointed when you hear me?" she said, with a laugh and slight blush, as she stooped to turn over the loose pieces of music on the stand.

"No, no," rejoined the young man with ardour; "there is no doubt about it. Heaven gave you a sweet voice, and it gave you"—every other charm, he was going to add; but checking himself, continued, "besides, you must know that your fame has preceded you."

Miss Cunningham said nothing in reply, but looking downward seated herself at the instrument and began to sing. Nor had rumour exaggerated her powers. She sang with the taste and finish given by Italian teaching, while her voice was like her speaking voice, low and rich, and expressing a sort of unconscious pathos, as if asking what romantic fate awaited its possessor in the future.

The Colonel, who is thoroughly dissatisfied with all his recruits, because some of them (fine growing lads of nineteen) cannot fill the tunics of men of five and-thirty, who has some ridiculous grievance because he has been officially requested to keep the champagne bill down at mess, who cannot yet make out why the drill in vogue when he was a subaltern, should be altered now that he has become a Field Officer, and who (privately) is irritable to the last degree because his figment in reality is commanded by his wife.

The Major, who strongly objects to having to command a half battalion; who is prepared to agree with the Commanding Officer about every subject under the sun, and who consequently is quite ready to believe that black is white if his Colonel happens to suffer from colour-blindness.

The Captain, who holds to the fixed idea that what is officially right must of necessity be equitably wrong, who firmly believes that the prestige of the British Army disappeared with the Purchase System, and who takes it for granted that the recruits of his Company must be bad, because it so happens that most of them now can both read and write, and even cipher.

The Lieutenant, who has come to the conclusion that the Service is "not nearly so slippy as it used to be," from that the men have to work to perform the duties of their profession; who has a very great grievance indeed because the Autumn Manœuvres on one occasion quite seriously interfered with the date of his leave; and who considers "Modu" becoming at all hours of the day and night, and consequently uniform and its responsibilities "the biggest bores that ever were invented—don't you know."

The Sergeant, (a very rare specimen this) who has never liked his stripes nor cared to rise to a commission; who sends letters to the papers full of frivolous complaints, and yet has not the courage of his opinions, who drills the men on parade and gives moral support to their gambling outside the Barrack Square; who, in fact, under the uniform of the queen hides the baseness of a traitor and the meanness of a spy. And lastly—

The Private, who seeing the excellent examples set to him by his superior officers, turns their grievances into burlesque, and tries to out-Herod them all in his own grumblings.

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They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the injections usually employed with Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or thosetrictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, oss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

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SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which females are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
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MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Delicacy—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the nutritious elements distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable and valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice added by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent decree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the Maravilla Cocoa.

BOUTTLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" bread is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other mill can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export, Cannon Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JUNE 12.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Operators for the rise—Aeronauts; likewise Anglers.

OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

Field-Marshals. Why Field? Because, old as a class, They're like horses past work that are turned out to grass.

ODIUM THEOLOGICUM.

First Street Preacher. "On the Eath was ye'r? How did you get on?"

Second Ditto. O! I warmed up Old Tyndall an' 'Uxley to-rights, I can tell yer!"

MAKING UP FOR IT.

Hunting Groom. "Well, Sammy, how are you? Never see your governor out with th' 'ounds once last season!"

Sammy. "No, we takes it easy with our osses all the winter, but we goes about showin' 'em all the Summer!"

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCE.

THAT our seamen have small chance of sailing
Our flag to the Pole, we assert—
Those on the Discovery sailing
Being none of them on the Alert.

THE SERVANTS.

Housemaid (just engaged.) "I should like to be shown my room, M'am!"

Lady of the House (startled). "O, if you like. You'll find it a comfortable——"

Housemaid. "I should like to know if it's large enough for my piano, M'am!"

CHEMICAL CRACKJAW.

A CERTAIN M. HAYDACH has "analysed orthosmidoto" toluene sulphonic acid and diacortho-amido-paratoluene-sulphonic acid!"

He also shrums that the action of pewter and hydrochloric acid on nitropromacetanilide produces hydrochlorids of ethenylbromo-phenylenediamite." These paticulars of chemical news and nomenclature have been culled from the Gazette de Pharmacologie. They cannot be made too public for the benefit of dental surgery. Any attempt at their pronounciation generally made must lead to a very extensive inquiry at the dentist's shop in the Strand for the "Gums Jaw."

Would not Chemistry receive a service from its Professors if they could or strive, in some degrees, to simplify the expression of chemical combinations in verbal compounds?

PUNCH TO JUNE.

A POET* once said, in a fit of asperity
(Such satirical sneers read like wit out of tune!),
"Here's Summer set in with its usual severity."
Don't do it this season, O, rosy-lipped June!

Be kind to the holiday lads on their bicycles,
To the fair whom canoeing from blonde tans to brune:
With no nipping East pinch sweet noses to icicles,
But come like the darling you should be, fair June!

Don't make heavy furs and thick Ulsters the fashion at
The Islands of Scilte, when the year's in its noon:
Flush the calm sapphire West till, from pale it glows
passionate,
And let us have plenty of pleasure in June.

When Amandus has won his delicious Amanda,
And they're gaily enjoying their sweet mellilune,
Don't blow them away from their sea-side verandah,
Or give them a touch of rheumatics in June.

With your creme de la creme crown our strawberries fragrant,
And heap them profuse through the bright afternoon
When Punch, fete-champetring, a butterfly vagrant,
Flits light o'er the flower-beds of beauty in June!

* COLERIDGE.

DISCONTENTED PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in the House of Lords the other evening, declared that there were "some people who were satisfied with nothing." His Royal Highness was perfectly right, and Mr. Punch has great pleasure in giving a few specimens of the sort of military men to whom the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief must evidently have intended to make allusion.

The General, who has a great grievance about some patent rifle, invented by a friend, who looks upon the Martini-Henry as "Nonsense, Sir, nonsense," because "we did not use it, Sir, in the Peninsula, Sir;" who talks of all men under fifty years of age, as "mere lads, Sir—raw as bacon, Sir—raw as bacon" and who invariably wants to know "what the deuce shall we do now" then all leather stocks and beaver shakoes have become obsolete?

The Colonel, who is thoroughly dissatisfied with all his recruits, because some of them (fine growing lads of nineteen) cannot fill the tunics of men of five and-thirty, who has some ridiculous grievance because he has been officially requested to keep the champagne bill down at mess, who cannot yet make out why the drill in vogue when he was a subaltern, should be altered now that he has become a Field Officer, and who (privately) is irritable to the last degree because his figment in reality is commanded by his wife.

The Major, who strongly objects to having to command a half battalion; who is prepared to agree with the Commanding Officer about every subject under the sun, and who consequently is quite ready to believe that black is white if his Colonel happens to suffer from colour-blindness.

The Captain, who holds to the fixed idea that what is officially right must of necessity be equitably wrong, who firmly believes that the prestige of the British Army disappeared with the Purchase System, and who takes it for granted that the recruits of his Company must be bad, because it so happens that most of them now can both read and write, and even cipher.

The Lieutenant, who has come to the conclusion that the Service is "not nearly so slippy as it used to be," from that the men have to work to perform the duties of their profession; who has a very great grievance indeed because the Autumn Manœuvres on one occasion quite seriously interfered with the date of his leave; and who considers "Modu" becoming at all hours of the day and night, and consequently uniform and its responsibilities "the biggest bores that ever were invented—don't you know."

The Sergeant, (a very rare specimen this) who has never liked his stripes nor cared to rise to a commission; who sends letters to the papers full of frivolous complaints, and yet has not the courage of his opinions, who drills the men on parade and gives moral support to their gambling outside the Barrack Square; who, in fact, under the uniform of the queen hides the baseness of a traitor and the meanness of a spy. And lastly—

The Private, who seeing the excellent examples set to him by his superior officers, turns their grievances into burlesque, and tries to out-Herod them all in his own grumblings.

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